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EASTERN EUROPE'S FAVORITE RADIO STATIONS

Every year millions of people in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union are threatened with losing their last ties with the West. While the Kremlin continually denounces the Voice of America, Senator J. William Fulbright keeps attacking Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, describing the broadcasts as part of a system of lies, deception and conspiracy. Radio Free Europe broadcasts primarily to the satellite countries of central Europe and Radio Liberty to the countries inside the Soviet Union. It is incredible that someone in the United States could believe that true, uncensored broadcasts are harmful to the people living in communist countries.

Sen. Fulbright's position seems to be that we must cease supplying people with western "propaganda" in order to broaden and improve relations with the East. This argument has no justification. Moscow has its own propaganda broadcasts in nations outside of the Soviet Union. These broadcasts are biased in their presentation of news, and often deliberately try to stir up trouble. Why should they be able to spread their distortions of truth, and the free world not be able to reveal what is really going on? The United States has at least as much right to relate ideas to people in totalitarian systems as the Soviet Union has in hiding the facts from them.

Another notion of this Arkansas Senator is that detente is to be achieved by closing down these radio stations. How can international understanding ever be obtained by sealing off the only contact that people in communist nations have with the West? The exchange of words and ideas is an essential part of detente, and this is also the essential business of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. To pretend to have good relations with a nation when its people are not permitted any contact with the West is a ridiculous idea.

In studies conducted by the Library of Congress, as well as by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Radios were found to be favorable. The many listeners have similar views. Here is an example of a Czech who wrote to the Czechoslovak Dept. of Radio Free Europe in September 1971: "It happens quite often that I am unable to hear your station because of the jamming. At such moments I feel like smashing the radio, as if the wooden box were to blame, and I almost cry in helpless rage. It seems to me that somebody wants to tear me away by force from my good friends. Be with us, as we remain with you". Also persons who visit the Soviet Union or those who escape state that Radio Liberty is the only source of true information, not only about the free world, but also about events that occur in the Soviet Union. For example, it was through Radio Liberty that the people of the USSR learned about Krushchev's death, which was reported three days later by the Soviet press. Visitors to Soviet Byelorussia relate that the majority of the rural population listens to Radio Liberty and is well informed about world affairs. They discuss the news events openly and are not afraid of persecution since they have nothing to lose. And Fulbright, who has the good fortune to live in a country where there is freedom, wants to deny millions of people their only source of truth in nations where freedom of expression is denied.

Both Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe must be continued. Congress has already appropriated funds for these stations for the coming year, but each year the question of their survival arises. It is important that the people isolated from the West have stations broadcasting in their native tongues. Let us hope that a few people in Congress do not destroy the popularly supported radios, and decide the fate of its listeners.

Halina Tumash

I with capital I
First person s i n g u l a r
One is 1
1 is the beginning.
First digit to universe
decimal — 10
Ten is 1 through 0
and everything
in be tween
One is 1
0 is Zero
1 plus Zero = One
or 10.

Josef Kozlakowski

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Анатоль Зубр

ПЕРШЫ

(Навэля напісаная й вывезеная з Савецкага Саюзу)

Самалёт губляў вышыню. Агонь поўз па крылах, дабіраўся да кабіны. У кабіне рабілася горача. Вочы выбіраў едкі дым.

— Скачы, — крычаў Палкоўнік, але Ён толькі мацней сьціскаў штурвал. Палкоўнік схапіў Яго за руку, паказваючы на люк. Ён спакойна адвёў руку Палкоўніка. Наперадзе дамы былі як сернікавыя скрыначкі, але рэзка павялічваліся. Позіркам спрактыкаванага пілёта Ён бачыў, што калі пакінуць самалёт, дык той рухне якраз на гэтую маленькую вёсачку. Мільганула ў памяці родная вёсачка беларускае Смаленшчыны — не; гэта не яна, але ўсё-ткі — вёска, людзі...

З усяе сілы Ён пацягнуў на сябе штурвал. Ахоплены полымем самалёт — ліхаманкава уздрыгваў, але падпарадкоўваўся пілёту. Відаць былі дзеці, якія высыпалі на вуліцу і зь цікаўнасьцяй глядзелі, уськінуўшы галовы.

— Толькі-б праляцець...

— Скачы, — у самае вуха гукаў Палкоўнік, — я сам...

Рукі пілётавы яшчэ мацней цягнулі штурвал...

Вёсачка скончылася. Зямля набягала з усё нарастаючай шпаркасьцяй. Полымя прабавала камбінэзоны. Ён азірнуўся на Палкоўніка і, быццам падбадзёрваючы яго, кіўнуў.

А далей... Далей Зямля здалася такою мяккой, нос самалёту рэзаў яе, бы лязо нажа сьлізгала па масьле. А далей... Далей быў выбух. Зямля здрыганулася, прыймаючы ў сябе Іхныя целы. Вечнасьць рашчыніла абдымкі для Іх.

— Ты Першы... Ты першы зьведаў смак Космасу, — грымотна шаптаў Сусьвет. — Ты Першы мой хрэсьнічак... А Ты-ж, дурненькі сумляваўся...

***

Дзьверы рэстаранчыка адчыніліся. Увайшло чацьвёра ў цывільным. Два з вайсковай выпраўкай упэўнена накіраваліся да століка ў куце. Два другія ў камбінэзонах авіятэхнікаў замарудзілі каля дзьвярэй, відаць было, што яны тут першы раз.

Рэстаран быў пусты, ніводнага наведвальніка.

Ня ўправіліся ўсе чацьвёра сесьці, як маладая афіцыянтка ўжо сьхілілася над імі з блякноцікам.

— Як заўсёды, — працягнуў першы Забойца з вайсковай выпраўкай. Адчувалася, што ранга ў яго вышэйшая як у другога. Забойцы без вайсковае выпраўкі азіраліся навокал, прывыкаючы да абстановы.

На стале тымчасам, быццам на ўзмах чараўніцкае палачкі, зьявілася бутэлька гарэлкі і цэлая міска чырвонай ікры. Бутэлька запацелася вільгацяй, што сьведчыла, што яе толькі вось дасталі з маразілкі. Другі Забойца з вайсковай выпраўкай выслужліва намазаў маслам грубыя лусты хлеба й шчодра размазваў чырвоную ікру.

Першы Забойца прывычным рухам наліваў крыштальныя чаркі акавітаю... хвалюючай... марознай... ды ставіў іх перад калегамі. Закончыўшы гэтую найважнейшую працэдуру за сталом, ён узяў сваю чарку і пахопіста ўстаў узьняўшы чарку вышэй пояса, даючы гэтым зразумець усім, што належыць кіраваца ягоным прыкладам.

Забойцы дружна ўсхапіліся й моўчкі чукнуліся чаркамі. Моўчкі выпілі й селі. Ікра заканапаціла раты й прыемна трэскалася паміж зубамі. Гарэлка — акавіта марознай гарачынёй ужо пракладала сабе трасу дзесьці значна ніжэй страваходу.

— Як на памінках, — сказаў адзін з забойцаў-тэхнікаў.

— Добра, што вёску пераляцелі. Былі-б ахвяры, плакалі-б і нашыя галовы, — сказаў другі Забойца з вайсковай выпраўкай.

Чаркі ізноў былі напоўненыя. Грубыя лусты хлеба ізноў былі намазаныя маслам. Ізноў шчодра пакладзеная ікра. Языкі паступова разьвязваліся.

— Шкада Палкоўніка, загінуў ні за што, ні пра што, — выціснулася праз густую ікру ў ваднаго з тэхнікаў.

— Ну, яму пашэньціла, — няведама, ці сабе, ці тэхніку адказаў першы Забойца з вайсковых. — Цяпер ён будзе знаны на ўвесь сьвет. Ня кожнаму выпадае гонар памерці зь Першым — з такім Першым.

— А што, калі-б яны скаканулі з парашутамі? — прамармытаў другі Забойца з вайсковай выпраўкай, мабыць, мала паінфармаваны.

— Люк адчыніўся толькі, каб упусьціць у самалёт. Тонкая работа! — з пагардаю ухмыльнуўся адзін з тэхнікаў-забойцаў.

На стале зьявіліся гарачыя закускі. Натуральная катлета з косткай духмяна пахла смажанай сьвінінай. Марозная гарэлка, гарачая закуска, тосты. Ізноў марозная гарэлка, гарачая закуска, тосты, потым ізноў... ізноў... Пахла смажанай сьвінячынай. Рабілася горача. Марозная гарэлка пякла вантробы. Забойцы без вайсковае выпраўкі хадзілі па адным адлівацьі. Сталася так, што ім абодвум прысьпела, але першы Забойца кінуў адрывіста:

— Не дазволена разам.

Забойцы-тэхнікі пераглянуліся, сьцень незразумелай падазронасьці асьцярожна прабег ад аднаго да другога праз позірк.

Але ізноў чаркі, ізноў тосты, і ўсё забылася.

Закускі зьмянялі адна адну. Ужо даўно афіцыянтка забрала талеркі спад натуральных катлетаў. А за сталом усё яшчэ пахла сьвінячынай.

— А можа ня трэ было іх, — засумляваўся другі з Забойцаў-тэхнікаў.

— Мы выратавалі Яго ймя, — сказаў ніжэйшы рангаю Забойца з вайсковых.

— Заткнісь! — цыкнуў на яго першы з вайсковых. Але маўчаць было цяжка, гарэлка прабірае ня толькі цывільных.

— А чаму-б ім і ня ведаць, усё роўна яны нікому не раскажуць. Праўда, не раскажаце? — другі Забойца глядзеў на тэхнікаў.

— Ня здолеюць, — працадзіў старэйшы рангаю Забойца.

Гэта прагучэла дазволам.

— Вы ведаеце, Першы задумаўся ці першы Ён на самой рэчы, шмат пачаў распытваць, запісваць нешта. А там захацеў ехаць адпачываць. Ды куды? За мяжу! Мы-б мо і нясупраць, дык усю сям'ю за сабою пацягнуць захацеў...

— Не, трэба было гэта зрабіць. Дзеля Яго-ж самога ды Яго-най сям'і. Дый сьвету лягчэй — ніякіх сумляваньняў. Мы выратавалі Яго для ўсяго чалавецтва, — заплятаючымся языком, спавядаўся першы Забойца з вайсковай выпраўкай.

Забойцы хістаючыся ўзьняліся, чукнуліся.

— Па апошняй — за Першага, — нязладжана прасіпелі чатыры гарлякі.

Самаздаволена ўсьміхаючыся ды падміргваючы адзін аднаму, забойцы выпілі.

Маладзенькая афіцыянтка пасьпешна прыбірала са стала. Было позна. Але так ніводзін новы наведвальнік і не зьявіўся. Два тэхнікі ледзьве трымаліся на нагах. Гарэлка й закусь, па шчодрасьці можа першы раз у іхным жыцьці, зрабілі іх цяжкімі ды няўстойлівымі.

Стол ужо быў чысты, першы з вайсковай выпраўкай разьлічваўся з афіцыянткай. Па-ранейшаму тхнула сьвінінай. Усе чацьвёра па адным схадзілі адліць, апрануліся й выйшлі на вуліцу. Было недзе апоўначы.

— Далёка нам дабірацца, — сказаў адзін з тэхнікаў-забойцаў. Перш электрычкай, потым на сваіх.

— Ну, мы вас аж на самой электрычцы правядзём, — запэўніў першы з вайсковай выпраўкай.

І яны хістаючыся пайшлі ад рэстарану. Першым пайшоў першы Забойца з вайсковай выпраўкай, тады адзін па адным тэхнікі, другі Забойца з вайсковай выпраўкай замыкаў шэсьце. Станцыя электрычкі нечакана выплыла з-за павароту.

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Масква хавала Першага. Урны Яго і Палкоўніка несьлі высокія асобы Ураду аж да самай Крамлёўскай сьцяны. Блізкія зь сем'яў загінутых плакалі. Натоўп усхліпваў у жалобе.

Па ўсіх кутках земнае галы плакалі людзі перад тэлевізійнымі скрынкамі. Сьвет хаваў Першага, а разам зь ім і Палкоўніка. На экранах-жа тэлевізараў мільгацелі раз-по-раз твары распарадчыкаў хаўтураў. Яны наводзілі парадак, сачылі, каб людзі ня штурхалі адзін аднаго, не паадтоптвалі ногі. Сярод распарадчыкаў былі й тыя ўдвух з вайсковай выпраўкай. Яны далікатна паабапал падтрымвалі жонку Першага.

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У вадным з прыгарадных пасёлкаў у тым-жа часе хавалі двух тэхнікаў. Гэта-ж п'яныя — пасьля палучкі — пэўна-ж яны ў вабдымку заснулі на чыгуначных рэйках, і машыністы позна разгледзеў іх у цемры. Шмат жыхароў пасёлку зьбеглася паглядзець на крывавае мясіва й скрываўленыя рэйкі. Санітарная машына павезла людзкую сьвежыну на экспэртызу.

Суседзі перагаворваліся, што бадай ці сем'і атрымаюць пэньсіі, або дапамогу. Дзіва, што пагінулі п'яныя, бы сьвіньні набраўшыся. Чаго толькі ня скажуць суседзі. Яшчэ дзейкалі, што каля месца, дзе загінулі тэхнікі, доўга пахла сьвінячынай.

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Распарадчыкі на ўрадавых хаўтурах бегалі, мітусіліся. Потым ім у сенечкі выносілі з урадавага памінальнага стала.

Нэрвы. Яны ёсьць ува ўсіх людзей, навет і ў людзей з вайсковай выпраўкай. Абодва Забойцы напіліся да няпрытом'я. Падлівалі ім два зь незапэцканымі рукамі, але таксама з вайсковай выпраўкай. Разьехаліся сем'і Першага і Палкоўніка. Высокія асобы ўраду таксама. А чэлядзь піла й сьпявала, забыўшыся, дзе яны ды зь якое нагоды банкятуюць. Скончылі позна. Потым выйшлі: першым, той што Незабойца, тады першы й другі Забойцы, адзін па адным. Замыкаў шэсьце другі Незабойца...

Адыйшліся ад Крамля далёка. Раптам з-за рогу на іх нечакана вымкнуў грузавік. Фары, як два злыя вокі, упіліся ў кампанію. Чацьвёра-ж, асьлепленыя рэзкім сьвятлом, зачаравана глядзелі ў пякучую набягаючую жаўціню.

БЕЛАРУСКІЯ НАРОДНЫЯ ПРЫКАЗКІ

Век жывеш, век вучышся.
Век пражыў, а розуму не нажыў.
Вучыся замаладу, то на старасьць як знойдзеш.
Вучыцца ніколі ня позна.

THE LAND OF POLACAK

INTRODUCTION

It very often occurs that we get into a situation where we must explain about our native country and its people. Each one of us knows some facts about Byelorussia, but knowing them is not enough. One must be able to prove them, that is, produce known, objective historical works and documents as references. This will assure others that our answers and interpretations of historical facts are correct and on the level.

To find these proofs is a great experience, even though one has to spend some time in the libraries. After finding these facts about our ancient past, one wants to share them with others. So here I am telling what I found out about our heritage, those strong roots which during all these glorious and destructive centuries did not allow the mighty tree to bend or fall. This tree is the Byelorussian people.

Chronicles and historical writings, which tell us about our past, have been preserved until the present day. These chronicles were written in Polacak as well as in the neighboring Kievan, Novgorod, and other dukedoms. However, only the original Polacak chronicles have been mysteriously lost. Even though W. Tatiscev, the author of the first History of Russia printed in the 18th century, studied and copied whole pages from the Polacak chronicles, other Russian historians question the existence of such historical writings. This is very sad. However, many of those other chronicles describe in detail our famous Polacak Dukedom — the lives of the dukes and the culture of Polacak. Thus we can have a clear picture of how the land of Polacak had already established its independence in the 9th century and was the most politically and economically self-existent unit of ancient Rus.

Now let us go back even further and ask what existed before this? Where did our ancestors appear and when did they move to the territory which is now Byelorussia?

These answers cannot be found in the chronicles, however, they can be dug out of the earth and studied. Archeological maps must be constructed. There is one such map which shows about 3000 excavated monuments.

Excavations have been carried out on our territory by Polish, German, Russian and Byelorussian archeologists and scientists, however, only since the establishment of an Archeological Commission at the end of the 19th century were these expeditions carried out more methodically. The subject of archeology became very popular in Byelorussia; instructors along with their students, showing enthusiasm and patriotism, brought to light many important facts about our past. Thus were substantiated the scientific findings of Prof. Karski, who already in 1904 in his work, *Byelorussians,* assumed that the first inhabitants of our territory were Baltic tribes. Today this is a recognized fact. Therefore, prior to the arrival of Slavic tribes to our territories along the Upper-Dniapro and right Upper-Sejm Rivers, which include northern and central Byelorussia, these areas were populated by certain Baltic tribes. These tribes settled there during the Neolithic Period. During the Iron Age, three distinct groups of Baltic tribes occupied our territories. They are characterized by discoveries of the same types of striated ceramics and pottery. These were found in settlements in central Byelorussia, western Dzvina and the Smalensk region. These Baltic tribes lived in a patriarchal system; three to four families together in a fortified place. One settlement was taken up by a single family, and a group of settlements made a tribe. They lived in this fashion from the III century B.C. until the III or IV century A.D. During the V century A.D. Slavic tribes arrived on these territories.

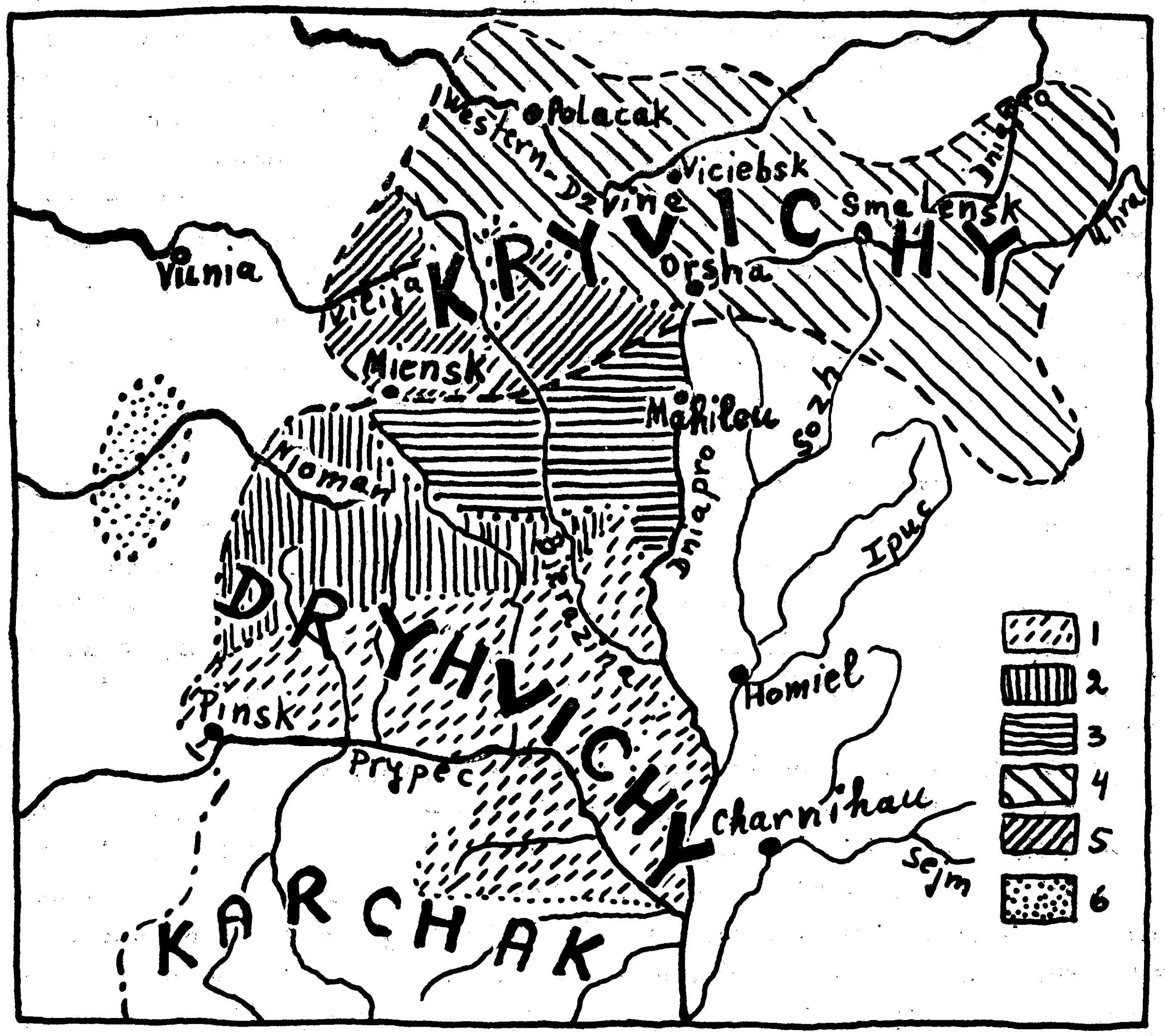
On the waste territory between the Elbe and Aka Rivers, the population was characterized by its tall and narrow pottery. There were two variations of these ceramics. One, called the "Prague type ceramics" or karchak, is less elongated and found on the right banks of the Elbe River; the other form is more elongated and found in all of central Byelorussia. Most scientists consider the ceramics style of karchak to be also of Slavic origin.

Excavations done by Trecciakov in the territory of Smalensk proved once and for all that the settlements of Smalensk have no similarity to those of the Volga-Aka (Russian) territories, which were settled by Ugro-Finnic tribes. These settlements of the Smalensk region can only be compared to those in Byelorussia. Therefore, the large territory of northern and central Byelorussia, including western Dzvina and Smalensk, was populated by one type of peoples with an identical culture, which was Slavic with obvious Baltic influences (very closely resembling the karchak style). It is not known exactly by what route the Slavic tribes moved into this area. The fact remains that these territories are characterized by an identical anthropological type. Byelorussian linguists have proof that after 2000 years all the specific traits of our language have been preserved to the present day in Smalensk and its surroundings. Today, however, Smalensk and the eastern portion of Byelorussia are incorporated into the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.

After the arrival of the Slavs, the Baltic population was not destroyed but assimilated. Another proof that Slavic tribes moved into the Smalensk territory is that their first settlements were reinforced, surrounded by walls and trenches.

With the arrival of Slavic tribes there also appeared long grave mounds (kurhany), which were used to bury the dead. These grave mounds characterize the movements and settlements of the Slavs. They are only found on the territories of Pskou, Smalensk and Polacak, and along the Nioman River. They have not yet been fully studied.

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1 — *Territories occupied by Dryhvichy in the IX century; 2 — expanded in the X century; 3 — expanded in the XI-XII centuries. 4 — Territories occupiedby Kryvichy in the IX-X centuries; 5 expanded in the X-XI centuries. 6 — Territory of the long grave mounds at the Nioman river.*

There was a dispute among scientists, because in the grave mounds in the territory of Smalensk many more artifacts were found that are of Baltic origin, whereas in Pskou, which is geographically closer to the pre-Baltic regions, no artifacts of Baltic origin were found. This dispute continued until Prof B. Sedov stated that the people who migrated to these areas were Slavs,not the descendents of present day Lithuanians, and they came to Smalensk and Polacak by way of Pskou.

Prof. L. Alexeeff assumes that the Slavs came as invaders to Pskou and therefore did not yet use any artifacts of Baltic origin. Later the Slavs slowly expanded to Smalensk where they assimilated the Baltic tribes and thus took over certain crafts from them. The Slavs continued their migration to the land of Polacak and expanded its territory to the West and South. Thus, L. Alexeeff agrees with B. Sedov.

Then Leonid Alexeeff asked himself the following question, "If these Slavic tribes were the Kryvichy, how did they get to Pskou"? As one of the answers, he considers the work of archeologist F. Hurevich, who was the first to describe identical, long grave mounds on the territory of the Nioman River in northwestern Byelorussia. These grave mounds are as long as 80 meters and, according to archeology, this represents the oldest age. It is also believed that, in western Byelorussia, many of the settlements containing the striated ceramics were destroyed by fire. As a result, the scientists have come to the conclusion that the grave mounds on the Nioman River represent a stop-over-point in the migration of the Kryvichy to Pskou over the territory of western Byelorussia. All of this will come to light after the excavations and studies of these long grave mounds from the Nioman River.

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In order to understand this article better, one should look at the map. One of the large territories was occupied by the Slavic tribe, Dryhvichy, to the South, partially using the karchak culture. One can see how they expanded to the North. The other territory was populated by the Slavic tribe, Kryvichy, which also expanded to the Southwest.

The map was constructed by W. Sedov and E. Cimafeev, and corrected by L. Alexeeff. Most of the information, as well as the map, were taken from Leonid Alexeeff's documented and historical work *The Land of Polacak,* published in 1966 by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Moscow.

Raisa Stankievic

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. NIKAN

Mr. Nikan is a Byelorussian patriot from Melbourne, Australia who is presently visiting Byelorussian communities in the United States.

Question: How well organized are the Byelorussian youth in Australia?

Answer: Numerous attempts have been made to form a Byelorussian youth organization in Australia. Over the years there have been various youth groups, such as scouts, sports clubs and student organizations. Some of them lasted a month, others a year or more. It all depended on the youth leader in charge at the time. The main reasons for the difficulties in forming lasting youth organizations were, first of all, that the people lived far apart and, secondly, there was hostility between the two Byelorussian groups. With the acquisition of a Byelorussian house, and after the two groups began working together, there was once again an opportunity to reactivate the Byelorussian Youth Organization. The opening of the Byelorussian school at the community center was also a stimulus for the formation of a youth organization. In order to obtain money for the trea-

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Alla Korbut giving her speech at the Byelorussian Independence Day commemoration in Melbourne, Australia.

sury the new youth organization sponsored and organized excursions, picnics and lotteries. This enthusiasm was short-lived because after some problems began facing the organization it again became inactive. A general meeting was called at which a new temporary Executive Committee was elected, and the organization became active once more. In the middle of 1973, just before my departure, a new Executive Committee was elected which we expect will continue its activities successfully.

Question: Do you receive *Byelorussian Youth* and what is your opinion of it?

Answer: Before I left, I had received issues 1 and 2 and was overwhelmed. In my opinion *Byelorussian Youth* will play a very important part in the life of every Byelorussian youth. I believe that it may become a link between Byelorussian youth in the free world, whether they are organized or not. The only thing which remains to be said is to wish the Byelorussian-American Youth Organization success in their endeavor, which is necessary and valuable to our Byelorussian cause.

Question: Can we expect collaboration with the Byelorussian youth in Australia?

Answer: After I return to Melbourne I will tell them about my impressions, and especially my discussion with the president of B.A.Y.O. Headquarters. I will be able to convey her enthusiasm and thus stimulate Byelorussian youth in Australia to collaborate with B.A.Y.O. by writing and participating in the periodical.

OLGA DOES IT AGAIN

The seventh World University Games were held from August 15 through 24 in Moscow. The games are conducted every three years and are open to athletes aged 18-28 and currently affiliated with an educational institution. Competitions were held in twelve sports events in which students from many nations participated.

Olga Korbut, the 18-year-old Byelorussian athlete, was the top performer. With her daring leaps and spins she helped the Soviet women win the team optional exercises, while Japan came in second, Hungary third, and the U.S. fifth. Olga also won five out of six gold medals in gymnastics, plus the gold medal for best all-around woman gymnast.

Prior to the games it was reported in the press that the International Gymnastics Federation may ban some of her routines because of safety reasons. Olga, on the other hand, answered with this threat: "The eyes of those who cannot see or understand the need for development in women's gymnastics must be opened. I believe in progress and because of this those who like the sport will be able to see a few more innovations in my program at the forthcoming Student Games". As it turned out, the International Gymnastics Federation temporarily permitted Olga to continue her complicated exercises.

After her performance on the uneven bars during the World University Games Olga was asked by an American reporter what she will do when the Federation bans some of her routines. She once again showed her determination and replied that she will not compete any more. She further stated that she is a second-year student at Grodno Pedagogical Institute and it is possible that she might become a trainer in gymnastics later on.

The final decision will be made at the meeting of the Federation which will take place in the Netherlands in November. Meanwhile, Olga is free to win her medals at the World University Games and the European Championships which will be held in London in October.

Raisa Stankievic

According to the article of U. Viarchouski which was printed in the newspaper Voice of the Homeland (Holas Radzimy) No. 35, August 73, at the recent World University Games in Moscow, in which some 4000 athletes from 71 nations participated, students from Byelorussia won 14 gold, 6 silver and 6 bronze medals.

As the article further states, the USSR was first in the number of medals won, USA second and Romania third. If, however, the Byelorussian athletes would have competed for Byelorussia and not together with others for the USSR, Byelorussia would have been in third place, after the Soviet Union and the United States and in front of Romania which won 4 gold, 7 silver and 8 bronze medals.

SO WHO SAYS KAPUSTA IS BAD FOR YOU?

If you have ever wondered why your parents and their friends all sing "сто год" as though they really expect to live one hundred years, here are some interesting facts. Statistics gathered by the United Nations show that both Byelorussian men and women have relatively high life expectancies.

Generally speaking, women everywhere have longer life spans than their male counterparts. Byelorussian women rank fourth in the world with a life expectancy of 76 years. Ahead of them are the Swedish women with 76.54 years, the Dutch women with 76.5 years and the Icelandic women with 76.2 years. Women in the United States rank sixteenth with a longevity rate of 74 years, while Ukrainian women can expect to live 75 years.

As for men, Byelorussians have a longevity rate of 69 years, as compared to 66.6 years in the United States. Here again the Swedes rank first, with a life expectancy of 71.85 years. They are followed by men in Norway, Iceland and the Netherlands, all with life expectancies of over 70 years.

The shortest life expectancies exist in Africa where the longevity rates are as low as 28 years for women in Guinea and 25 years for men in Gabon.

There are many factors which combine to determine the life expectancy of a certain population. If food has anything to do with it, it's a good idea to keep eating your mother's kapusta so that perhaps you'll live as long as your relatives back in Byelorussia. *Halina Tumash*

NATIONAL BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE

During the first week of August, scouts from all over the United States and from several other countries participated in the 1973 National Scout Jamboree. Unlike in the past, this year two jamborees were held. One was located on the east coast in Moraine State Park, Pennsylvania, and the other in the western half of the country in Farragut State Park, Idaho.

Boys participated in many varied activities, including archery, fishing, swimming, boating, sailing, obstacle courses, campfires, environmental programs, riflery, and patch trading. Boys at both jamborees were also treated with seeing such celebrities as Bob Hope, Miss America Vonda Van Dyke, Colonel Sanders, Astronaut Eugene Cernan, and Admiral Elmo Zumwalt.

All together, about 75,000 boys came from all the states in the U.S. to fill both jamborees, plus about 400 scouts from Japan, Korea, Denmark, and Israel came as Friendship Contingents. The boys witnessed many skills displayed at the skill-o-ramas. There was printing,soybean cookery, real French toast, hushpuppies from Louisiana and mountain climbing from Utah. There was also model rocketry, Indian art, Japanese writing, and even Korean dancing.

On Sunday, each boy attended the religious service of his denomination; there were twelve different services at each jamboree.

Two Byelorussian scouts also attended each jamboree. Alherd Kazura of Troop 55 in Highland Park, New Jersey attended Jamboree East while George Kipel of Troop 3331, Rutherford, New Jersey went to Jamboree West. Alherd, who is a Life Scout, and George, an Eagle Scout, are both active members in the B.A.Y.O. in New York and New Jersey. *G. Kipel*

16th CONVENTION OF B.A.Y.O.

The Biennial Convention of the Byelorussian-American Youth Organization was held on May 26th at St. Mary's Parish Hall in Highland Park, New Jersey. The convention was opened with a prayer by the Reverend Father Vasil Kendysh. Gene Lysiuk was then elected President of the Presidium, and Alice Kipel was elected Secretary of the Presidium.

The following people each addressed the members present, giving advice for the future and congratulating us on our past achievements: The Reverend Father Vasil Kendysh — Pastor of St. Mary's of Zyrovicy Byelorussian Autocephalic Orthodox Church; Dr. Stanislau Stankievic — Editor of *Bielarus;* Dr. Vitaut Kipel — Vice-Chairmen of the Republican Heritage Groups Federation of New Jersey; Mr. Jan Azarko — Treasurer of the Byelorussian American Association in New Jersey; and Mr. Sergis Hutyrczyk — Chairman of the Association of Byelorussian American Veterans. Dr. Kipel strongly encouraged us to begin thinking about our participation in the huge bicentennial celebration America will have in 1976.

After the minutes from the last convention (which was held in Cleveland, Ohio on July 3, 1971) were read and approved, the Presidium moved on to the next order of business. Reports were given by each of the members of the Executive Committee, and then by the Branch Presidents of New York, New Jersey, and Michigan. Eva Pashkievich, President of the Byelorussian Canadian Youth Association, also related her group's activities for the past two years. Raisa Stankievic also gave a financial report on the organization's quarterly publication, *Byelorussian Youth.*

The Presidium then began accepting nominations for the office of President of the Byelorussian-American Youth Organization. Raisa Stankievic was overwhelmingly re-elected for the next two years. George Azarko, Irene Azarko, Alice Kipel, George Kuryllo and Alex Stahanovich were chosen to serve on the Executive Committee. Their offices will be assigned by the President at the first meeting of the new Executive Committee. Members elected to the Control Committee were Anna Bojczuk, Larysa Kuryllo and Halina Tumash. After this, Gene Lysiuk made a motion to end the convention. With the motion seconded, the convention was then closed with the singing of the Byelorussian National Anthem. *G. Azarko*



The folk dancing group Lavonicha from Toronto, Canada performing at the Talent Show.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK IN DETROIT

Detroit youth celebrated Captive Nations Week during the weekend of July 13-15. The activities included a program of song and dance and a march in downtown Detroit. Since there is no Byelorussian dance group in this city, we invited the dance group from Toronto, Ontario to help us take part.

On Saturday, July 14, the group danced for a great crowd at the Ethnic Festival Grounds on the Detroit River — and proved to be one of the most popular groups there. On Sunday, there was a multi-denominational service at Kennedy Square for those living in the captive nations; our Bishop Mikolai of Toronto was the ranking clergyman there. Following the service, there was a march from the square to the festival grounds, in which an estimated 400 persons participated. Maria Pleskacz of Royal Oak, Michigan and Roland Tielesh of Toronto were in costume, carrying our Byelorussian flag. These two, along with the bishop, appeared on the WWJ-TV 11 o'clock news that night. We were small in number, but large in prestige!

During their weekend stay in Detroit, the Toronto dance group was able to visit the well-known Detroit Zoo. The Detroit group would like to express its thanks to the Canadians for their having made the trip and having helped the Detroit Byelorussians stand out proudly during Captive Nations Week. It was a great success!

Elena Pleskacz

TALENT SHOW '73



Performers of Talent Show '73.

May 27th at Schack's Hall in South River, New Jersey, the Byelorussian-American Youth Organization held its Second Annual Talent Show. The success of the concert was secured by the participation of youth groups from New York,New Jersey, and Canada. All three branches performed Byelorussian national folk dances. The New Jersey Dance Group, under the direction of Irene Azarko and Anna Bojczuk, performed "Mikita" and "Lavonicha". Miacielica, a New York group under the direction of Halina Tumash, danced "Bulba" and "Vianochki". Lavonicha, the group from Canada under the direction of Eva Pashkievich, rendered its versions of "Polka Janka" and "Viazanka". Both Miacielica and Lavonicha were honored with trophies for the best dance performance.

In the category of individual talent the participants were Nina Abramcyk, Dimitri Bychkowski, Lydia Daniluk, Margaret Kazan, Nina Noryk, and Nata Rusak. They produced a wide variety of entertainment, including ballet, violin, flute, Spanish dance, piano, and songs with guitar accompaniment. Margaret Kazan, Nina Noryk, and Dimitri Bychkowski received trophies for their superior performances.

The award for best skit went to a group from New York, including Bohdan Andrusyshyn, Anthony Bartul, Lydia Daniluk, Alice and George Kipel, Raisa Stankievic, and Vera Zaprudnik. They acted out „ЯК ЖЫЦЬ КАБ ЗДАРОВЫМ БЫЦЬ". Two girls from New York, Nina Abramcyk and Lydia Daniluk, as well as a boy scout group from New Jersey, includ-



The folk dancing group Miacielica from New York performing at the Talent Show.

ing Dimitri Bychkowski, George Kipel, Nick Mancywoda, John Tolmacevich, and Ted Markievich, a friend from Canada, also put on enjoyable skits.

In the category of Byelorussian recitals the participants were Mary Bojczuk, Eva Pashkievich, Raisa Stankievic, and Nina Zaprudnik. Eva Pashkievich received a trophy for her interpretation of a poetic story by the noted Byelorussian writer, Maxim Tank.

Nina Zaprudnik

The following was printed in the South River newspaper SENTINEL on May 30, 1973.

"The Byelorussian-American Youth Organization held its annual Youth Festival of Talents in South River last weekend, bringing young people from all over the USA and Canada here to participate in sports, social functions, and performing arts, in an annual renewal of ties to their native land...

A performing arts festival was held at Schack's Hall on Sunday, with nearly 100 taking part in folk dances, poems, skits and instrumental selections. A standing-room-only crowd cheered them on...

The festival was organized to instill in Byelorussian youth a love of their culture..."

Mr. Michael Bachar of South River invited the reporter to the Talent Show and gave him all the information about the activities of the weekend, such as the sports meet and the dance at the Byelorussian Community Center in South River, New Jersey.

BYELORUSSIAN YOUTH ACTIVITIES



The Folk Dancing Group of New Jersey performing at the Talent Show.

On April 15, 1973 the organization, Americans for Freedom of Captive Nations, sponsored a European Spring Festival at the Wilshire Ebell Theater in Los Angeles, California. The folk dancing group Miacielica, under the direction of Mrs. K. Winicki, performed the Byelorussian folk dance Bulba. At the conclusion of the festival all the performers joined their flag bearing representatives on stage. Representing Byelorussia was Lucy Winicki, the president of the Los Angeles Branch of B.A.Y.O.

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On April 28, Passaic, New Jersey celebrated its 100th birthday with a parade. Members of the Byelorussian-American Youth Organization, dressed in their national costumes, marched in the parade along with people from other Byelorussian organizations. Vera Boshka, a student at Newark College of Engineering, looked very attractive as Miss Byelorussia. She also represented Byelorussia on June 2 at a festival celebrating the centennial of Passaic.

***

May 26, 1973 the first Sports Meet was held at the Byelorussian Community Center in South River, New Jersey. The Byelorussian youth of South River organized the volleyball tournament. Teams from Cleveland, New York, Canada and South River participated. The Cleveland team won the tournament.

***

On May 26 the New York Branch of B.A.Y.O. sponsored its first

dance after many years, at the Ukrainian National Home. Josef Kozlakowski organized the dance with the help of Halina and Vitaut Tumash. The staff consisted of a dozen enthusiastic B.A.Y.O. members who served as bartenders, ticket sellers and buffet tenders. Everyone enjoyed dancing to the fine music of NOVA, a band led by Alex Martynovich.

Many thanks to Mrs. Abramcyk, Mr. Andrusyshyn, Mrs. Bartul, Mrs. Kozlakowski and Mrs. Stankievic for the delicious dishes which they prepared for the buffet, and to Mrs. Andrusyshyn for donating one of her beautifully embroidered photograph albums as first prize in our lottery.

***

A dance, sponsored by the Byelorussian youth of South River, was held on May 27, 1973 at the Byelorussian Community Center in South River, New Jersey. Trophies for the winners of the previous day's volleyball tournament were distributed at the dance. It was a very enjoyable evening.

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On June 18 members of captive nations organizations demonstrated in front of the New York Public Library on 42nd Street and 5th Avenue against the visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the United States. Among the demonstrators were members of B.A.Y.O.'s New York Branch.

CARAVAN IS:

A mad 9-day travel adventure through 50 fascinating "international cities" tucked away around Toronto.



Mayor of Pavilion Miensk, Roland Tielesh and Miss Miensk, Christina Stepanovich.

A great party thrown by Toronto's multi-language communities in their halls, churches and clubs.

A mini-world of exotic foods, exhilarating drinks, wild folk dancing and singing, floor shows, souvenir hunting.

A no-bother holiday without baggage and language barriers.

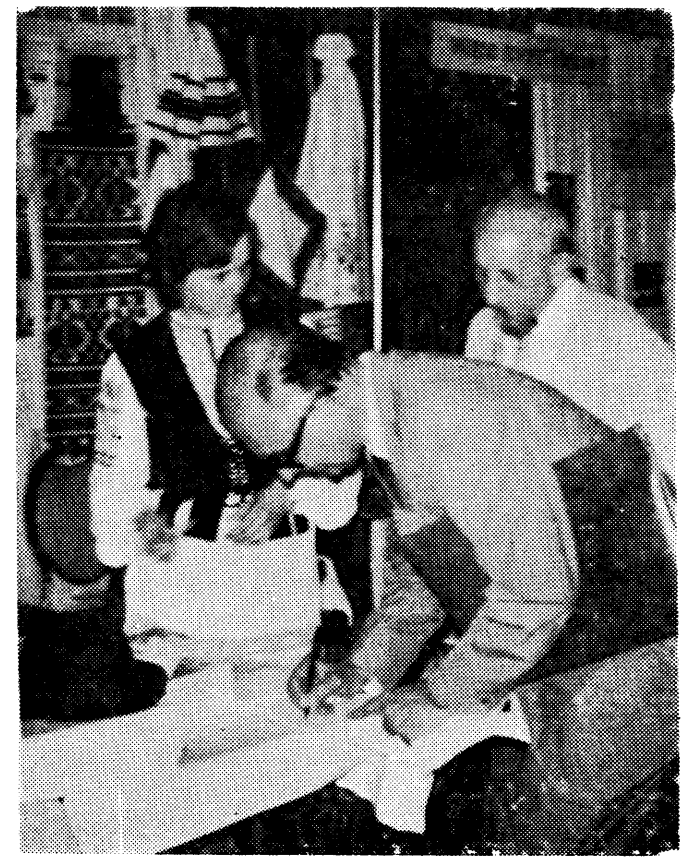
So once again, from June 23 to July 1, 1973, the church hall at 524 St. Clarens Avenue in Toronto was transformed into — Pavilion Miensk — displaying the versatile Byelorussian culture, from authentic folk arts and crafts to paintings of living Byelorussian artists, as well as Byelorussian publications, from photographed copies of Skaryna's Bible to present day publications. However, what would Miensk be without Byelorussian folk dances? These were provided by the dance group Lavonicha of Toronto and the lively Byelorussian music of Mr. Lisczonek's band. For those who were hungry and thirsty there were Byelorussian dishes and a couple or more shots of Zubrovka.

***

From June 30 to July 5 conservative Americans representing over one hundred civic, religious, educational and political organizations held their 11th annual rally in Boston, Massachusetts. It was the first time that the international organization, Americans to Free Captive Nations, was invited to participate. The president of this organization, Dr. Valentyna Kalynyk, and the secretary, Raisa Stankievic, attended the rally. They decorated the Captive Nations booth with Byelorussian and Ukrainian folk arts and crafts. They also distributed literature about Byelorussia, Ukraine and other captive nations. The rally lasted five days during which the participants were able to listen to speeches by well-known American conservative leaders, attend scientific seminars, or visit the exhibitions of some 80 organizations. During these five days a lot was accomplished. Contacts were made, addresses taken, and all the literature distributed.

***

July 15 members of captive nations organizations commemorated the 15th Anniversary of Congress' passage of the Captive Nations Resolution — Public Law 86-90, designating the third week in July as Captive Nations Week — with a mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City. Due to heavy rain the planned festivities in Central Park were canceled. However, after the mass some 300 people, including Byelorussians with flags and signs, marched up 5th Avenue to the Grand Army Plaza. The parade was covered by reporters from CBS News. Raisa Stankievic told one reporter that it is a disgrace for the American press to call the Soviet Union Russia. Certainly Olga Korbut, who is not Russian, should not be called Russian. J. J. Gonzalez of CBS agreed and remarked that Miss Stankievic had a strong point there.

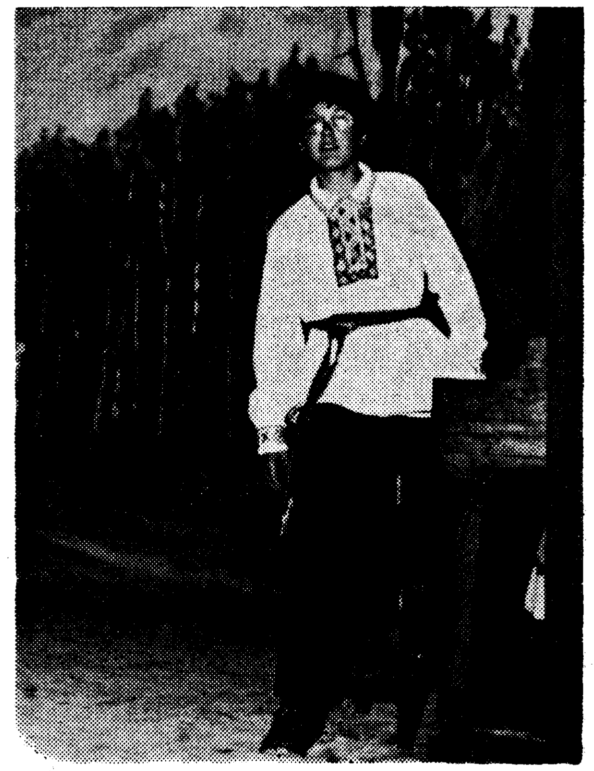


Raisa Stankievic taking addresses during the rally

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In Chicago the Captive Nations Week was commemorated on July 21 with a parade in which members of the captive nations as well as American organizations participated.

The Byelorussian community was represented by a number of groups, among them the Bielarusian-American Youth Organization in the State of Illinois. The float dedicated to the world famous Byelorussian gymnasts was very impressive. It was decorated with a huge map of Byelorussia showing the home towns of the gymnasts. Girls dressed in gymnastic outfits represented Olga Korbut of Grodno, Tamara Lazakovich of Vitebsk and Antonina Koshel of Miensk, each of whom was connected to her city by a ribbon. Other girls on the float wore Byelorussian national costumes. The sign on each side of the float said, "In Tribute To Bielarusian Gymnasts And Their Freedom Loving People".



Dimitri Bychkowski, after his performance at the Talent Show.

SPORTS WEEKEND at BELAIR

The 9th Annual Sports Weekend took place during July 28-29 at Belair-Miensk in upstate New York. Byelorussian youth from all over the USA and Canada came together in order to participate in sports competitions and to enjoy the weekend. Once again, Mr. Gregory Artishenko of South River and Mr. Janka Mucha of New York were the organizers of the sports meet.

For the first time, the competitions were divided into two age groups, those above and below 15 years of age. Trophies for first and second places were awarded as follows: *Volleyball*: (men) Cleveland — 1st, South River — 2nd; (women) South River — 1st, New York — 2nd. *Long Jump*: (men) George Artishenko — 1st, Bob Haton — 2nd; (women) Irene Azarko — 1st, Nadja Artishenko — 2nd; (boys under 15) Alex Dubinin — 1st, Anton Munos — 2nd. *High Jumps* (men) Bob Cupryk — 1st, Ted Polonski — 2nd; (women) Halina Tumash — 1st, Vera Artishenko — 2nd; (boys under 15) Alherd Kazura — 1st, Joe Ratman — 2nd. *Swimming*: (men) Eric Pavels — 1st, Ted Polonski — 2nd; (women) Halina Tumash — 1st, Jane Appleby — 2nd; (boys under 15) Alex Dubinin — 1st, Alherd Kazura — 2nd; (girls under 15) Lucy Walukievich — 1st, Lulu Zalatowski — 2nd. *Ping-pong*: (boys under 15) Joe Ratman — 1st, Daniel Mierlak — 2nd. *Shotput*: (men) Bob Haton — 1st, George Azarko — 2nd. Seven-year-old Vincent Mierlak was given a special trophy for good sportsmanship and promising, "I gonna do better next year".

The climax of the day was the dance at which the Herasimovich brothers' orchestra played. Irene Azarko, Miss Sport 1972, crowned Halina Tumash Miss Sport 1973, who then distributed the trophies.

In addition to the excitement of the various competitions a volleyball tournament including Ukrainian teams was held. On Saturday the games were played at Belair. Both the girls' and boys' Byelorussian All Star teams won with scores of 2:0. The girls' team included Vera and Nadja Artishenko, Lillie Huryn, Helen Kazura. Irene Kosciuk and Halina Tumash. The men's team included George Artishenko, Leon and Michael Kuliki, Eric Pavels, and Walter and Victor Strapko. On Sunday the games were held at the neighboring Ukrainian resort "Verhovyna". The Byelorussian boys' team lost with a score of 3:1, but the girls' team defeated the Ukrainians with a score of 3:0.

CONGRATULATIONS!

Alexandra Hrebien and David Hawes on their marriage which took place May 27, 1973 at the Holy Trinity Orthodox Church in Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

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Romualda Ponucewicz and Jim Yanagisawa, who were married on June 30, 1973 at the United Church of Hyde Park in Chicago, Illinois.

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Rahneda Ragula and Ainsley Bernard Rose on their wedding that took place on June 9, 1973 in London, Canada. They are currently residing in Montreal, Canada.

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Larysa Scors and Bruce T. Prolow, who were married on June 9, 1973 at the Byelorussian Greek Orthodox Church of St. Euphrasynia in South River, New Jersey.

Nina M. Abramcyk graduated on June 20, 1973 from Immaculate Conception Junior High School in Jamaica, New York. Nina received Certificates of Honor in social studies, mathematics, science and English. She also received two gold medals, one for her achievements in English (language and literature) and the other for having a grade average over 90. Nina performs with the New York folk dancing group Miacielica and is an active member of BAYO.

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Anna Bojczuk, an active member of BAYO, secretary of the New Jersey Branch, and one of the instructors of the New Jersey Folk Dancing Group, graduated from South River High School in June. She will attend Rutgers University in September.

***

George Czertko of Detroit became Dr. Czertko after graduating from the Wayne State University Medical School in Michigan on May 19, 1973.

***

Nonna Machniuk graduated from the Jamesburg High School in New Jersey and will start Rutgers University this September. Nonna is a

member of the well-known Byelorussian Women's Choir "Kalina".

⁂

Paul Pashkievich of Toronto, Canada now has an Honors B.A. in Political Science from Waterloo Lutheran University.

Nina Zaprudnik, the Vice-President of the New York Branch graduated from Jamaica High School in New York. She will be entering Queens College in September as a pre-dental student.

ПРА НАС ПІШУЦЬ:

У часапісе „Божым Шляхам" які выходзіць у Лёндане (Ангельшчына) ў разьдзеле „На кніжнай паліцы" нашаму маладзежнаму часапісу прысьвечаныя наступныя радкі:

"Byelorussian Youth" Беларуская Моладзь. Vol. 1, No. 1(27), Fall 1972. Published by The Byelorussian-American Youth Organization. 401 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11217.

Падаючы вестку аб адрадзіўшымся часапісе беларускай моладзі ў Злучаных Штатах Амэрыкі, жадаем мы „старыкі" ня толькі посьпеху, але перадусім стойкасьці і вытрываласьці. Часта яно ў жыцьці бывае, што найбольш шляхотныя пачыны рассыпаюцца быццам тое парахно. Чаму? Бо лягчэй гаварыць і крытыкаваць, чым рабіць; больш бывае закідаў чым помачы...

Аднак-жа мы верым, што „Беларуская Моладзь" пераможа ўсе перашкоды. Дык у Божа імя! Чакаем наступнага нумару.

На цябе наша моладзь надзея,
Нашай сумнай гаротнай зямлі,
Твой арліны палёт цьмы разьвее,
І запаліць век-вечны агні!

Ч. С.

На часапіс „Беларуская Моладзь" у касу паступілі наступныя грашавыя ахвяры: Др. Пётра Гайдзель — 100 дал., Мікола Заморскі — 50 дал., Беларускае Жаноцкае Згуртаваньне ў Кліўленьдзе — 30 дал., Мікола Латушкін — 15 дал., Анна Брушкевіч зь сям'ёю — 10 дал., Барыс Данілюк — 10 дал., Міхась Кучура — 10 дал., Сп-ства Я. Сурвіллы — 10 дал., Зіна Станкевіч — 10 дал., Др. Вітаўт Тумаш — 10 дал., Др. Вінцэнт Жук-Грышкевіч — 10 дал., Сяргей Карніловіч — 6 дал., Янка Азарка — 5 дал., Пётра Кажура — 5 дал., Юрка Корчык — 5 дал., Сп-ства Л. Савёнкі — 5 дал., Міхась Сенька — 5 дал. Разам 296 даляраў.

Усім ахвярадаўцам за падтрымку шчырае беларускае дзякуй.

Пры гэтай нагодзе мы таксама хочам падзякаваць Спадарыням: К. Тумаш, З. Станкевіч, А. Курыле, Н. Супрун, А. Кажан, якія на чатырох імпрэзах, даход зь якіх поўнасьцяй прызначаўся на выдавецкі фонд, прыгатавалі перакуску, ахвяроўваючы часткава й прадукты.

Галоўная Управа АБАМ